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46. MILITIA DRILLS; 4 pp.—Evils; unnecessary and useless, even on the war-principle itself.

47. UNITED STATES NAVY.—*What is its use?* By S. E. COUES, Esq.; 8 pp.—Showing what we spend on our navy, more than all the net profits of our whole mercantile marine; still not necessary. A new and striking view.

48. MISTAKES ABOUT PEACE; 4 pp.—Answers to thirteen popular objections, not against the principles of peace, but against the cause itself.

49. PEACE AND GOVERNMENT; 8 pp.—Admitting the necessity of government, and showing that the strictest principles of peace—the doctrine of all war contrary to the gospel—is consistent with all the necessary internal operations of civil government.

50. Another tract by Dr. Malcom.

#### ACTION OF METHODIST CONFERENCES ON PEACE.

Our agent, Rev. E. W. JACKSON, has visited so many, that we can here record the action of only the two before which he first spread the claims of our cause.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—Mr. Jackson brought the subject of peace before the conference in remarks designed to show the object and importance of the cause; and at the conclusion, the Rev. Ulysses Ward, of Washington, D. C., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the prophecies of the Old Testament, and the precepts of the New, justify the expectation that a time will come, when war will be banished from the face of the earth.

*Resolved*, That our hope of this glorious consummation, though it may be hastened by the co-operation of philanthropists, must depend, under God, mainly on the prayers and efforts of Christians.

*Resolved*, That while the temporal evils of war seem almost to defy calculation, we regard its agency in destroying the souls of men, and its influence on the spiritual interests of the world, as the most lamentable of all its results, and as demanding the special attention of the Christian world.

*Resolved*, That the prevalence of correct sentiments on the subject of peace among Christian nations, is necessary to prepare the way for the complete triumph of the gospel.

*Resolved*, That the nature of our institutions, the present circumstances of our country, and its influence on public opinion throughout the world, conspire to give the cause of peace peculiar claims on the friends of God and man in this land.

*Resolved*, That since the sole aim of this cause is to abolish war, we approve of the course of the American Peace Society in adhering strictly to this purpose, and keeping entirely aloof from every project foreign to its great and only object—universal and permanent peace.

*Resolved*, That we commend this cause to the Christian community as worthy a place among the benevolent objects of the age, and recommend to our ministers to preach on the subject, and do what they can to promote its interests.

On motion of the Rev. D. F. EWELL, it was ordered that Mr. Jackson be furnished with a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.—The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the subject of peace beg leave to report, (*adopted*.)

That the object aimed at by this Society, is one which commends itself to every Christian, and especially to every minister of the Prince of peace. Its single aim is to contribute to the accomplishment of the consummation so devoutly to be wished, that wars may forever cease, and that national difficulties may be settled by an appeal to reason in a congress of nations, instead of an appeal to arms.

War comes from lusts, and is among the greatest evils that can curse a nation: it spreads a blight and mildew over the secular and spiritual interests of the race, is an enemy to morals and religion, to domestic and national virtue and happiness, and to the benevolent spirit and institutions of the age. And being, as we are, ministers of that religion which proclaims "Peace on

earth and good-will to men," and glory to God, and belonging, as we do, to a nation of freemen, whose policy is open, honorable and pacific, we cannot but regard favorably, a society which is the offspring of the pure gospel, and therefore extend to it our best wishes and cordial support.

JOHN LEDNUM,  
JOSEPH CASTLE,  
J. H. McFARLON, } *Committee.*

*Milford, Del. April 10th, 1845.*

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#### SPECIMENS OF THE PERIODICAL PRESS.

IS THIS THE MILLENNIUM?—We know there is always a disposition to magnify present events. Not unfrequently men think they find themselves, or the events which affect them, plainly described in the visions of Scripture prophets. But allowing for this propensity, there is certainly something entirely new in the present state of the world. That most distinct and oft-repeated prophetic declaration, that men should beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more, is fulfilled to the letter. Such a declaration required a bold man to make it; for it was in direct contradiction to the whole current of human policy from the fall of Adam to the day it was made; and until recently there has been no sign of its accomplishment. To be sure, the great nations of the world have at times suspended their slaughter of each other; but it has never been for the *reasons* which govern now. The policy of kings has ever been warlike, and peace has been a matter of necessity; a breathing time in which to gain vigor for further conflict. When some hero has subjugated all who opposed him, there has been peace; but it has only been that the smothered fires might burst out with new fury at another time. Warriors have sometimes been so evenly matched in their means of destruction, that fear has kept them at bay; but never until now, was peace the *policy* of the world, its settled, fixed determination to which all other policy was made subservient. Much less was such a policy ever based upon sound moral views of right and wrong. Peace never before was the fashion, the policy of honor, and war a disgrace to whoever should make it, or give cause for it. In all these respects, the peace which we now enjoy, is upon new principles; principles entirely different from those which have caused the cessation of war at former periods. These principles are as eternal as truth, and their influence must be constantly increasing.

It is now almost thirty years since the termination of the wars of Napoleon. That generation of warriors has, in a great measure, passed off from the active scenes of influence. The wonderful discoveries and inventions of the past half century have increased the relative powers of defence, and made conquest more difficult. They have also rendered human life more important, and multiplied the means of honorable enterprise in the arts of peace. Above all, they have multiplied the means of communication, of discussion, and the interchange of opinions, and the diffusion of intelligence. Through the newspapers and periodicals the masses now speak their opinions, and with an influence hitherto unknown. The public good, the benefit of the people at large, has cause to be counted as a great, nay, *the* great matter to be considered. The interests of government are seen to be nothing when put in opposition to the interests of the people, and governments have found out that their interests are identical with those of the people. War is seen in all its deformity as the destroyer of the people and the governments together; and peace as the great friend of both. While peace prevails, men are employed in production; in war they are employed in destroying. In peace expenses are comparatively light, and the revenue easily collected. The truth on the subject has been manifest. The world has gained every thing by peace, and lost every thing by war. In the cool, deliberate opinion